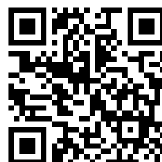
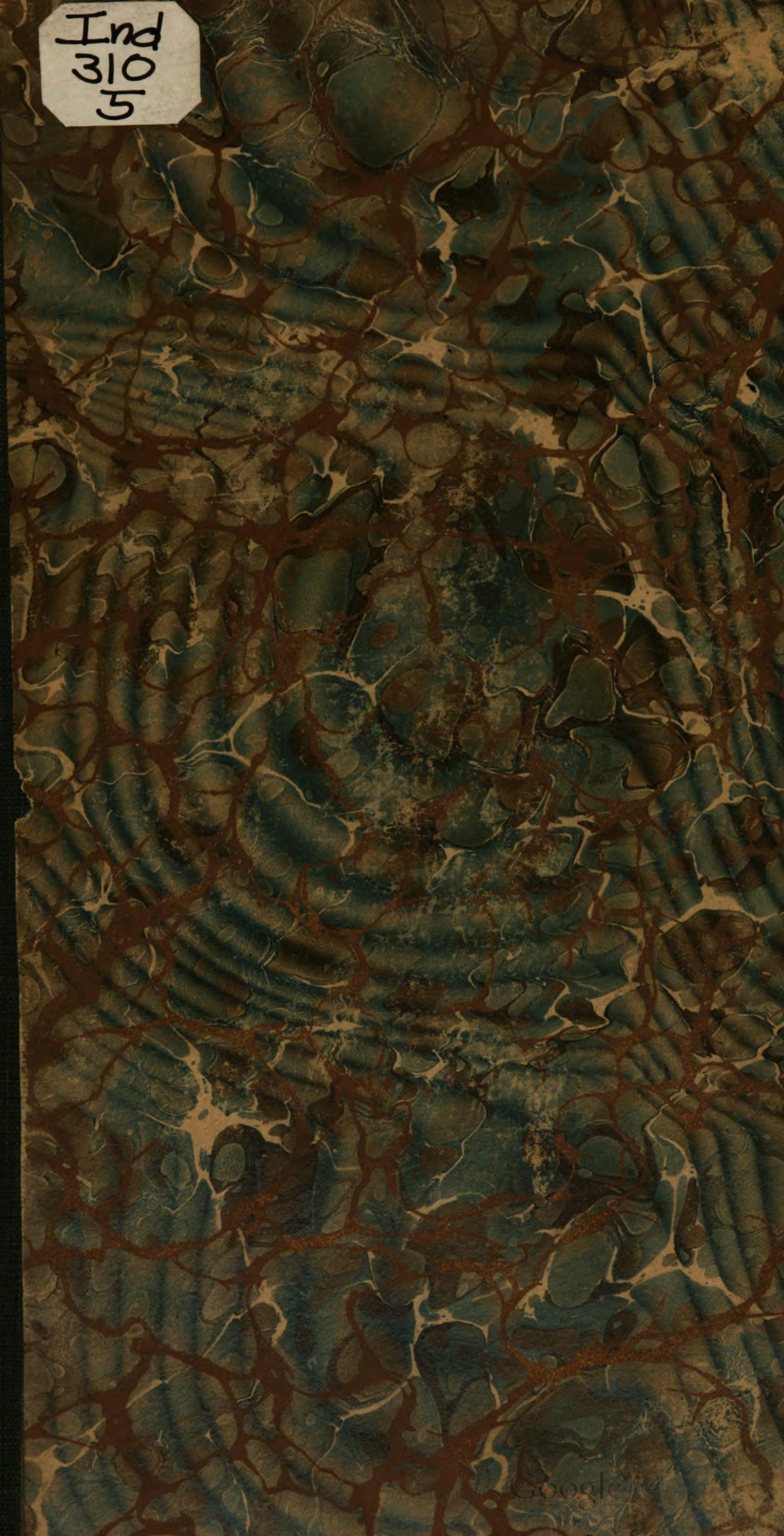




INDEX

TO

SIXTY-TWO MS. VOLUMES

DEPOSITED IN THE

GOVERNMENT ORIENTAL MANUSCRI[PTS] LIBRARY,

CONTAINING

REFERENCES TO ARCHÆOLOGICAL, HISTORICAL, GEOGRAPHICAL, AND OT[HER] SUBJECTS.

COMPILED, ARRANGED AND EDITED

BY

GUSTAV OPPERT, PH.D.
CURATOR, GOVERNMENT ORIENTAL MANUSCRIPTS LIBRARY.

MADRAS:
PRINTED BY R. HILL, AT THE GOVT. PRESS.
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PREFACE.

The volumes from which this Index has been prepared are sixty-two volumes of Local Records. These Local Records were collected during the years 1800 and 1804 by Colonel Colin Mackenzie, the well known and indefatigable Surveyor-General of India. The originals, being written on perishable country paper, seemed to be doomed to certain destruction, as time and worms were treating them badly, when Mr. C. P. Brown, the great Telugu scholar, had them re-written and deposited in the Oriental MSS. Library in the form in which they are now preserved. Some portions of the records do not appear to have been copied, as Mr. Brown says that he "omitted much hackneyed mythology, and also such lists of names and accounts of money matters as seemed worthless."

The languages in which these records are written are Sanskṛit, Marāṭhi, Hindustāni, Tamil, Canarese, and Telugu; but though Tamil and Canarese papers occur often Telugu prevails to such an extent that it is only missing in 19 volumes, while 24 volumes are entirely in Telugu.[1]

The Index contains a reference to all names of persons, sects, races, places, temples, rivers, mountains, and all other objects of interest alluded to in these volumes, the Roman

(1) In Telugu are written Vols. 1–10, 13, 14, 16, 17, 19, 20, 22, 33, 34, 35, 47, 55, 59, and 62; in Tamil Vols. 51, 52, 53 and 58; in Canarese Vols. 24 and 61; Vols. 12, 15, 21, 36–39, 41, 42, 44, 48, 56, 57, and 60 contain Telugu and Sanskṛit; Vols. 25–32 Canarese and Sanskṛit; Vols. 11, 18, 23, 43, 45, 46, and 49 Telugu, Canarese, and Sanskṛit; Vol. 54 Telugu, Tamil, and Canarese; Vol. 50 Telugu, Tamil, Marāṭhi, and Sanskṛit; and Vol. 40 Telugu, Hindustāni, Marāṭhi, and Sanskṛit. The records written in Hindustāni and Marāṭhi are furnished with a vernacular translation.

figures denoting the volumes, the Arabic figures the pages, where such mention occurs. The transcription followed is that now generally adopted.[2]

The names appear in the form in which they are found in the MSS., but here they vary considerably.

The same name occurs occasionally in many different forms, as the orthography is not yet settled. This being the case a transliteration requires at times critical consideration, as a correct transcription from the vernacular is not always sufficient. I allude here to the great variety in which common proper names are spelt. In former centuries a similar state of things prevailed in Europe. I may mention the different ways in which Sir Thomas More's name was spelt by himself and others.

The special aim of this and of subsequent indexes is to point out the places where information on particular subjects is supplied. It appears unnecessary to reprint in full what only interests a very few, but this minority should know where to look for information.

The critical history of Central Asia and India, at which I have been working for the last fifteen years, and of which the monograph on Prester John was an occasional offshoot, is making only slow progress, as very many obstacles bar its completion. The unsatisfactory manner in which we are acquainted with the past of this country, especially the untrustworthy character of the historical material at our disposal, seems to prevent anything like a true description of the events which happened in ancient and even in more

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(2)	Consonants.							Vowels.		Diphthongs.		
Gutturals	k	kh	g	gh	ṅ	h	ḥ	a	ā	ē	(e)	ai
Palatals	c	ch	j	jh	ñ	y	ś	i	ī			
Linguals	ṭ	ṭh	ḍ	ḍh	ṇ	r	sh	ṛ́	ṛī			
Dentals	t	th	d	dh	n	l	s	ḷi	ḷī			
Labials	p	ph	b	bh	m	v	ḥ	u	ū	ō	(o)	au
	and ṁ											

modern times. Under these circumstances it may perhaps be preferable to confine oneself to draw with critical intuition the rough outlines of a sketch, and to leave to future investigations the final execution of the historical picture, rather than to try to compose at once a lengthy historical work.

South India preserves on the whole very few antiquities which guide us safely back to ancient times, but it is possible that we may find in the vernacular names of persons, countries, rivers, mountains, &c., historical relics which will claim our attention and explain many apparent mysteries. I have begun to collect such names in the four principal vernaculars of Southern India, and hope to submit them some day to the critical view of the public.

Meanwhile I shall be thankful for any assistance and suggestion which may be offered to me on this particular topic.

It remains to me now to thank my native friends for the kind manner, in which they assisted me while compiling this Index. I desire especially to mention A. Varadācārya, my first Telugu Master, who helped me as much as he could up to the time of his sudden death. I am also much beholden to the Paṇḍits Siddhānti Subramaṇya Śāstri of the Presidency College, and M. J. Tirumalācārya, for the readiness which they exhibited in explaining doubtful passages in the Canarese part of the collection.

INDEX.

ABBREVIATIONS.

Acc. for Account.		Inscrs. for Inscriptions.	
H. „ History.		T. „ Temple.	
Inscr. „ Inscription.		Ts. „ Temples.	

The Roman figures indicate the Volumes, the Arabic the Pages.

A.

* Sannad is a written authority for holding either land or office.

B.

C.

* Kaul is a document about the assessment of land.

D.

E.

F.

G.

I.

J.

K.

N.

O.

P.

R.

S.

U.

V.

Y.

